

principles, and the whole of my past course in relation to the subject.

But it seems that General Thompson, of South Carolina, and Mr. A. H. Shippen, of North Carolina, are relied on to make out this charge. It is not for me to say how far they have authorized their names to be used on the occasion. They can speak for themselves, if they should think proper, and they are hereby released from every obligation, as far as I am concerned, that might impose on them, and are at liberty to state all I said on this or any other subject. I have no apprehension that either will assert that, in voting to postpone the fourth installment rather than to borrow money to meet it, I acted in conformity with any thing I said. Had there been an available surplus beyond the probable expenses of the Government, I would have been among the foremost to insist on the deposit, but as there was none, I would be the last to borrow for that purpose.

As an act of justice, I must request the editors who have republished the article to publish these remarks.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Washington City, Dec. 23, 1837.

Both Houses adjourned yesterday till Tuesday next, and thus afford time to all to participate in the festivities of Christmas. They have "our" best thanks for the act, and it is to be hoped that all will profit by the arrangement. It will afford us time to write up the political "log book," and "take an account of stock," political and moral.

Mr. Richard Fletcher did not make his appearance in the House of Representatives yesterday; and to-day I learn that he is ill, confined to his room. I pity the man who can commit self-immolation to benefit a party that stands ready to abandon him for having done all its hard and dirty work.

It is said, and I believe it is said truly, that Mr. Fletcher is anxious to resign his seat, but the whig portion of the delegation will not let him. Well, let them do as they please, the man is politically ruined. Peace to his departed honor.

Anything of importance transpires during the holidays you shall be apprised of the fact. Yours, &c.

C. S.

Canadian Meeting in Burlington.—The Loyalists, stimulated in all probability by the price Lord Gosford has fixed upon the heads of some of the Lower Canada Patriots, have been making attempts to get possession of others than T. S. Brown. An attempt was made in Burlington to decoy Mr. Rodiez, M. P. into the hands of some who would transport him over the lines. In consequence of these and other recent events in that vicinity, the people of Burlington assembled in public meeting on the evening of the 16th, and a series of resolutions were adopted, similar to those of the meetings at St. Albans, Swanton, and Montpelier. We quote but two, which evidently allude to the events above mentioned.

"Resolved that any attempt on the part of the loyalists in Canada, to immure the said Patriots in our prisons under the garb of debt, would be in our opinion highly derogatory to the British character, and would betray, at least in those concerned, a base and cowardly heart; as such transactions are viewed by us in no other light than as an attempt thereby to punish by our laws, the said Patriots, for political crimes committed in Canada, which conduct, if sanctioned by the loyalists generally, merits and hereby has, our unqualified reprehension.

Resolved, That as freedom of opinion is the basis of all civil liberty, and as we are bound to defend the rights of our persons, while within the jurisdiction of this State, and of the United States."

Common Sense.—What kind of sense is this which is termed common sense? It is that kind of sense which the individual thinks he possesses, who is defining it. Every man answers—"It is that kind of sense which I have." It is, therefore, no kind of sense at all, and every kind of sense. It is a word of pretty much the same ambiguous signification as the word genius. Every little puppy who worships at the shrine of the Muses considers genius as that quality of the intellect which distinguishes himself and Shakespeare from the rest of mankind;—from the vulgar herd who attend to their own proper business. Faith is another of these words which mean everything and nothing. "Faith is my own peculiar doxy"—it is that creed which elevates me above all the publicans and sinners who assemble around me, and which renders the vilest of motives, which accrete my pious breast, pure and acceptable to Heaven." How often is that which we call our own wisdom, but the folly which other people are laughing at!

Female Society.—"In the conversation of Ladies," says Fleecy, a writer of Charles the Second's time, "as in an academy of virtue, I did but have nothing but goodness, save nothing but nobleness, and one might as well be drunk in a crystal fountain, as to have any evil thoughts in their company, which I shall always remember as the happiest and innocentest part of my life."

The West brightening up.—The Maumee (Ohio) Express, says—

"Business seems to continue brisk notwithstanding the season of the year. Vessels laden with goods, destined to the far west are daily arriving, and news is still reaching us of more that are on their way. We are led to believe, from appearances, that the heaviest shipments of goods to Indiana and Illinois, made this year, have been made within a few weeks."

It appears to be generally conceded now, that Capt. White, of the unfortunate Steamer Home, was not inebriated at the time of the wreck—fatigue, watchfulness, and the heavy responsibility resting upon him as master of the vessel, probably induced a languor which was mistaken by the passengers for intoxication.

A Widow's Woe.—Thus does a forlorn husband mourn for his lost wife—

"Here lies my wife; and heaven knows,
Not less for mine than her repose."

The New York Express has come to the conclusion, after listening to David Paul Brown's defence of Frost, that "he is one of the great guns of the day." How serviceable he would be in Canada, about this time, then.

The lawyers took the oyster and gave the shell to their clients.—The Newburyport Herald says—

"A case is now pending before the court of Common Pleas, at Ipswich, in which several lawyers are engaged, and about one hundred witnesses in attendance. The matter in dispute is the ownership of one cord of slabs, set forth in the declaration to be of the value of three dollars. The points of the suit, so far, are stated to exceed \$1500."

A Correspondent has requested us to publish the following communication, which he says he will answer to-morrow:—

What evidence have we that the medical profession have an employment?

Your correspondent at Washington was in an error in saying it was Mr. Bond who made a put up a clock in that city—it was Mr. S. on WILLARD, the veteran clock-maker of this city.

X.

A Scotch gentleman lately saw 160 feet under water, without coming to the surface. He won a large wager.

WONDERFUL PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY FOR EMANCIPATING THE SLAVES.

Mr. Editor.—Among the political opinions which now-a-days distract and divide the Northern and the Southern States, none are more bitterly agitated than the question of Slavery and Anti-Slavery. It is lamentable that no political economist, no philanthropist of the times, have been able to suggest an effectual remedy for the evils that threaten our country. The division of the States seems to be inevitable; and should that happen, instead of retaining our original patronimic, the United States, we should, in future history, be known by the name of the Dis-United States. But, apart from our name alone, which is of very minor consideration, other evils must arise to our fair and flourishing country, which all, whose bosoms fire with patriotism, cannot but wish to avert. In this hasty communication, it will be unnecessary to allude to the various means which have been suggested by the learned and philanthropic to remedy the evil; but, variety apart, I do profess to have discovered it—yes, Mr. Editor, my labors, which have been directed to the advancement of the condition of mankind in their physical relations, have most clearly and certainly pointed out a physiological mode by which the whole slave population may become at once released from their chains of servitude, and an era established in medical science which cannot but be destined to produce great changes on the future races of mankind. It is well known to physiologists and anatomists, that the coloring matter which gives to the complexion of the negro its blackness, resides in what is called the Rete Mucosum. It is also well known that in all the races of mankind, who have any peculiarity of color, the coloring matter resides in this thin membranous substance, which is situated directly under the cutis, or true skin. Now, then, facts being distinctly premised, the philosophy, if it can be directed in its application to the removal of this coloring matter of the rete mucosum, effects that for which statesmen have hitherto toiled in vain. I have it, Mr. Editor—the thought is one that emancipates the slave—it breaks the chains of servitude, and says to the sons of Africa's burning zone, be ye in bondage to the whites no longer. It makes the whole family of slaves free—free at once. It calms the harsh, unkindly feelings, of multitudes of men. Oceans of ink, and legions of reams of paper, too, are saved, and what is more, it quiets and puts to rest that Babel of confusion, the Congress of these United States. The remedy, too, is easy and simple in the extreme,—as Lady Macbeth says,—

"A little water cleans us of this deed."

The remedy, Mr. Editor—listen ye slave holders, listen ye blacks from "Cafferie, and utmost Idlen to the Antipodes"—the remedy, Mr. Editor, is, to boil the slaves! Yes sir, it is an experiment no less certain than true, that boiling the blacks turns them white. By this simple process, they become at once members of the great white race—their chains are broken, and the blacks are free! Some cavilling philosophers have objected to this mode, from the analogy presented by boiling the crustacea, of which the lobster is an example,—but these opinions cannot have been the result of experiment—the fact is indisputable, that the negro will never, by boiling, become well-read.

PHILO-NEGRO.

Mr. Editor.—I was admitted, *ex gratia*, on Sunday evening last, at Harmony Hall, to a rehearsal, by the Boston Musical Institute, of some of the Choruses in the *Skeptical*, an Oratorio, by Henry Russell, Esq. Mr. Russell, himself, was present, and conducted the music; and really, sir, it was no common drilling. Never, in my life, did I receive greater pleasure and satisfaction, at the performance of any Concert or Oratorio with a full orchestra. The music was novel in its style of composition, and the performance of it by this able and effective choir, under the critical and punctilious direction, and the nice and acute observation of the talented author, affected those few who were privileged to be present as hearers, to admiration! I have seen, in some paper, the charge of plagiarism against Mr. R.; but the proof has not appeared, nor do I believe it ever will. Envy, or malice, or folly, must have raised this croaking note against him; but it is but a sort of gurgling prating, vain and harmless, as the chattering of a noisy magpie. Yet a little while, and these pet detractors will be silent.

Mr. Russell was unwearied in his exertions with the choir, who were all attentive to his instructions, and were highly gratified with his manner of teaching, with his elegant samples of various performances, and his beautiful illustrations of expression; which evidently showed how important it was, that the author himself of the composition should be able, personally, to instruct the singers in the mode of performance. He dwelt much on the propriety of singing understandingly, (i. e. of uttering every word as distinctly, as if spoken without music,) for which beauty and excellence he, himself, is so very peculiar, and which is ever most acceptable to an audience. In fact, as conductor and director we have none that can compete with him; and as to his ability as composer, if there are those who doubt it, his *Skeptical*, I believe, will, ere long, cause all skepticism to subside.

Mr. Editor.—In yesterday's Advertiser there is an amusing dissertation on "Vandenhoff's style of acting," in which the writer proves, to his own satisfaction, that this popular tragedian is a mere "third-rate actor," having neither "face, voice, action, nor imaginative power." We fear that not only Vandenhoff, but our critic's readers, may not possess sufficient "imaginative power" to comprehend his meaning when he goes on refining on the requisites of an actor—as, for instance, of his bodily shape—"how many living models, combined in one mould, stood before the ancient sculptor when his phrenzied eye maddened into that unearthly dream which took shape in the Apollo"—and of his voice—"his voice seemed suspended like a winged thing quivering in mid air!"

Imaginative power, we suspect, is one of those things of which it is fatal to have too much or too little, and if Vandenhoff be deficient, our critic seems to have fallen into the other extreme.

POURANG.

Wisconsin State House Burnt.—The new and beautiful edifice, constructed at Burlington (W. T.) last summer for the Legislature, at a cost of \$3,000, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst. together with a number of adjoining stores and dwelling houses.

C. F. Adams, Esq.—of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, has written a pamphlet of forty-one pages, to prove the wisdom and necessity of establishing a national bank. We have not had time to read it yet, but shall look into it at tentively soon.

We find the following extraordinary marriage in the New York Sun:—

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Edwin B. Purdy, late treasurer of the North Ward Pickwick Club, to Miss Julia Ann Maslin, of the same place, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Cortis.

Walter Scott's income from his literary labors, for some years previous to his death, was not less than \$50,000 per annum.

Mr. Atherton has written a letter to the Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, which skins Mr. Fletcher completely.

CANADA NEWS.

Sir F. B. Head has made a requisition on Gov. Marcy, for the person of W. L. Mackenzie, as a fugitive from justice. Gov. M. declines to comply with the application on the ground that the offences charged against Mackenzie, being incidents of the revolt, are merged in the higher crime imputed to him of treason—a political offence, excepted by our laws from those for which fugitives can be surrendered by the Executive. The opinion of the Attorney General, given at the request of Gov. Marcy, is an able paper—sustains this conclusion. Besides, the demand was inadmissible on another ground. It is a well-known fact, and is conceded, we understand, in the documents accompanying Gov. Head's despatch, that the alleged fugitive "is not within the territory of this state—the quarters being on Navy Island, within the limits of the province of Upper Canada.—*Albany Argus.*"

W. H. Scott, M. P. P., one of the ten for whose capture \$500 had been offered, was arrested the 17th, a few miles below St. Theresa by a detachment of the Queen's light dragoons. He was then in charge of Col. Maitland of the 32d regiment.

Amory Girard, another of the ten, was at Pointe au Tremble on the 17th. The next morning a party of cavalry was despatched to arrest him. One of their number, who had returned, stated that at the moment when he was about to be taken, he shot himself dead in the house where he had been staying. Girard and Chartier were yet at large, and fugitives.

A man named Laporte, at whose house G. slept the night previous to his death, had been brought a prisoner, together with the body of Girard, to Montreal. Laporte had been recently elected a captain by the insurgents in his neighborhood.

The Courier contains a list of the names of 105 prisoners who had been brought in on the previous day, from St. Estache, in charge of the royalists. Fifty of these, it is endorsed on the margin, had been discharged. Besides these, 26 prisoners had been brought in from various quarters, whose names are also stated. Among them were Blanchette, the Capt. of St. Charles, who gave absolution to the unfortunate leaders of that place; the Dr. Masson who last summer offered a reward for Lord Gosford's head.

From the Rochester Democrat, Dec. 21.

Latest News.—Dr. Ralph reached the city last evening from Buffalo. He brings a report received from Captain Whitney, a loyalist, that McNabb's forces had been dispersed by those of Dr. DuBois, in the London District.

From the same source it was reported that 480 of McNabb's troops left his ranks and joined the patriots.

Passengers, however, by the Lewiston stage are of impression from the best information they could obtain, that, although it was confidently rumored that such results had transpired, yet that no engagement had taken place.

From the Rochester Democrat, Dec. 22.

Attack on Navy Island.—A gentleman direct from Lewiston informs us that Gov. Head passed up the river on Tuesday night to urge an assault on the Island. On Wednesday evening a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Navy Island, commencing at half past eight, and lasting some two hours—during which some two hundred guns were fired.

A gentleman who left Lockport some time yesterday, says it was currently reported there that Sir Francis attempted to land on Navy Island the evening previous, and failed after having one boat filled with troops sunk.

We shall wait with intense interest for further particulars.

We have the Montreal Transcript of Dec. 21, but it contains nothing of importance relative to the war.

It having been reported that the wife of Dr. Rogers, of New York, was the individual who caused the Coffee to be sent to Mr. Odis's house, which poisoned his family some months since, her husband has published the following in the Journal of Commerce:—

To the Public.—A false and malicious rumor has lately been extensively circulated relating to my family, of which I was informed early last evening. It is now undergoing legal investigation. I will pay one thousand dollars for the discovery of the base inventor of this wicked slander, so that he be legally convicted in a court of justice.

J. KEARNEY RODGERS.

Ticknor has received Roberts's History of the "Embassy to the Eastern Courts of Cochinchina, Siam, and Muscat, in the U. S. sloop-of-war Peacock, during the years 1832-3-4. It is published by the Harpers, N. Y., and comprises an immense mass of rare and useful information, alike interesting to the scholar and the statesman.

The trial of J. K. Frost, in the city of New York, for Thompsonizing a person to death, was brought to a close on Saturday. The jury was out four and a half hours—returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree; but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

"A winged thing, quivering in mid air," is trying to prove that Mr. Vandenhoff is not a good actor, in the Daily Advertiser. The critic says he was a boy when Keen was here—his mind, evidently, has continued in infancy, although his physical powers may have reached puberty.

An Albany whig paper thinks it is a national disgrace for Gen. Jessup to capture the Florida Indians.

Macninch says—"I never knew a man of imaginative genius who had not fine eyes."

The captain of the steamboat Montanier—which runs on the Mississippi—is suspected of having murdered a Mr. Stogdell. He has not been arrested.

An interesting letter from Mr. Calhoun will be found on our First Page, with other matter.

Rev Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D., has resigned the Professorship of Theology in Marion College, Missouri.

Otis, Broaders & Co. have the Foreign Quarterly Review for October.

The Branch of the U. S. Mint at Charlotte, N. C. has commenced operations.

Miss Ellen Tree has arrived at Charleston, S. C. where she will perform a short engagement.

Gulliver in Lilliput, now playing at the National, is the greatest provocative of laughter produced this season.

Important to Opposition Orators.—Mr. Fletcher, of the Massachusetts delegation, has completely destroyed himself as a politician. Not, however, by being guilty of uttering base slanders against the administration and its friends—that is a virtue in the eyes of federal whiggery; but by being so foolish as to attempt to be specific in slander—by making his arguments so distinct that they could be met and refuted. This was a terrible blunder—one which the old stages of federal whiggery, especially they who are in Congress, are particularly careful to avoid. Gentlemen desirous of being conspicuous as orators on that side of the house, will therefore learn from this striking instance, that in vague generalities only is safety to be found. They must confine themselves to empty thunders about profligate and corrupt administration, fifty thousand office holders, pap, bribery, and corruption, &c.—for when they attempt to put their falsehoods in a shape which admits of specific reply, they are sure to be "Fletcherized"—a word that will probably become current to express the suicidal act of running one's self up on a snag.—*Pennsylvania.*

Fire in Salem.—We learn from the Salem Gazette that about a quarter before one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire burst out in the Oil and Candle Manufactory of Mr. Catch Smith, consisting of three small buildings at the end of Harbor street, by the Marine Railway, South Salem. The only building near it was the brick store occupied by Mr. Smith, which, although somewhat endangered at first, was fortunately preserved, the wind blowing in a direction from it.

The stores on Derby wharf which are only a few hundred feet distant, across the water, were much endangered by the showers of fiery particles, which were carried by a strong wind straight across to them, and one was seen repeatedly to take fire and blaze up; but it was extinguished without spreading, and some of the engines left the fire in Harbor street, travelling round a mile by land to reach Derby wharf. The loss on Mr. Smith's buildings, machinery, oil, candles, &c., is estimated at about \$6000—partly insured.

POLICE COURT.—After two protracted hearings, it was solemnly decided, that Warren R. Wright, a journeyman poultry merchant, had no right to steal a pair of chickens for his Christmas dinner; a d. for so doing he was debited \$8.23 cts. He was a well-dressed man, and the only person in Court that did not appear to be surprised at what had befallen him.

Four poor Christians were fined for celebrating Christmas in spirit.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton. }
Boston, Dec. 26, 1837. }

Dear Sir.—In consequence of a number of erroneous statements, respecting the conduct of the crew of the Cutter, at the fire last evening, on board the merchant ship *Louisa*, lying at the head of May's wharf, I feel myself bound, in justice to the officers and crew of the Revenue Cutter, to state, that about 8 P. M. the watch reported that a vessel, at the head of the wharf, was on fire. A detachment of men, under the command of Lieut. Amazeen, was ordered to render every assistance, which was immediately done, at the risk of life and limb. They succeeded in extinguishing the fire, with the aid of some of the Fire Department, notwithstanding the abusive language they experienced from some individual connected with one of the wharves.

I take this opportunity of stating that the report of there having been rockets fired from the Cutter, is totally false. I remain, sir, your obt. serv't.

S. P. SCOTT, Lt. Commanding.
To CHARLES G. GREENE, Esq., Editor B. M. P.

REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

The transactions since our last report are of little importance, and prices without much alterations. Ashes are held with more firmness, and some choice selected Pearls have been sold as high as 6 a lb. and Pops 4 a 5 lb per 100 lbs. The market is well supplied with Coals of every description—Coke is not much in demand, particularly in the morning, on account of the improvement of the weather. The coffee market is depressed and prices barely supported—Cotton is much in demand, the late arrivals having given an ample supply to the manufacturers—Brugs in demand for most of the leading articles, but sales limited at low prices—1200 oz. Otto Rose were taken at 5 a 5 lb—20 cts. Lard Dye at 22 cts. and some fine Orange at 2 a 30 cts—Dye Woods dull—salses indigo, the fine containing Benzoin 1.55 and prime \$2 a 2.25, per lb—Fish fully sustains the last quotations for all descriptions—Flour is of more difficult sale, with large supplies and weather favorable for a distant arrival—Fruits dull—Hain sustains present quotations, buyers are cautious on account of the expected supplies—new Corn has been taken at 96 a 100, per bushel—Northern Oats 55c and Southern 44 a 46c—600 bushels Southern Rye at 1.25, and 700 do German do by auction at 1.24, cash—Hops, sales by growers at 1 a 5 c, per lb—Iron in fair demand, sales 150 tons new Sable at \$54 per ton. Maces, retailing dull, and prices giving way—large sales of distilling at 34c on 60 c, moderate sales—Naval Stores at quotations—Tar is getting to be plenty again, Oils the same as last reported—salses Crude Sperm at 90c, per cask, and balance on time, with interest. Small sales Olive 31 c, per lb. Provisions sustain with less firmness the former quotations—Rice scarce and demand confined to retail sales—Russia Goods without change, and for Salt Cloth the market remains without any supplies of consequence—Cattle, a single steer, 2000 lbs. Cattle, was a lot to a dealer at about \$3 70, on 6 a 6 c—Sugar is in more limited request. The sales to the trade, being chiefly to supply their immediate wants, and shipping the demand is very small. Sales consist of 3 a 400 boxes Havana Brown 83 a 92c, and Macao 75 a 76 c, per lb. on usual terms—Tobacco, some sales for export, 100 lbs. pulled Eve taken at 32c, per lb—Wine, sales Sals Lunar at 56 a 58c and Sherry 55 a 60c per gall. 6 mos—Wool, market firm, but transactions limited.

TO THOSE INTERESTED.

At the experiment upon Iron Safes, on the 20th inst, in State street, reports have been made, that the exhibition of the safe of SCOTT & CO. to say a word respecting it. The exhibition was got up by the inventor of the Salamander Safe, and was altogether an expert measure; the furnace was built up to the top of the safe, and the experiment was subjected to his own superintendence and management. Notwithstanding the intense heat to which the Salamander Safe was exposed, it resisted the same, and remained unharmed for eight hours, until its top and sides were burnt through and forcibly broken by iron bars. By this means the fire was communicated to the inside.

I consider the whole experiment as a base deception, and an imposition upon the public. I will warrant the Asbestos Safes, of Scott's manufacture, to be secure against fire, but against fire only. JAMES C. OGDON, Agent for Scott & Co., 123 Milk st.

IRON SAFES.

Mr. Editor.—It appears from Mr. Odior's statement in the Atlas of this morning, respecting the late exhibition of testing Safes in State street, that his Safe was a little too much cooked to be palatable. He says the Asbestos Safe stood the test eight hours—he might have saved himself the trouble of telling in his printed report, what the public knew to be false. The fact is, his Safe was burnt up in two hours after the fire got fairly under way, and the Salamander Safe remained in ten hours after his was destroyed, with the least sufficient to melt the bricks around it, making the Salamander Safe exposed twelve hours, while the Asbestos was only exposed two hours; and the result was, that the Asbestos was destroyed, and the Salamander was not.

The exhibition was made as public as possible, that it should not be said there was any advantage taken. And now appeal to the witnesses, who were present, to know if there is one word of truth in Mr. Odior's statement, and will now inform him that I am ready to furnish him with a Salamander Safe, free of expense, at any time he wishes to make an exhibit, and allow it to remain in the fire four times as long as his. He thinks it very unfair that we should burn up his safe, and I am very sorry for him, and can only say if he does not want them burnt, he must buy the Salamander Safes, and put his inside.

Yours STEPHEN A. HERCE, Agent for the Salamander Safes.

NOTICE.—Any person who will inform me where I can find Mr. J. H. JASON, who has been named as a witness to give his deposition, or attend a trial in court, in Boston, to testify on the stand, if he will report himself I will pay him. LOVELL GOODRIDGE, 369 Washington street, Boston.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, will be held at the old State Court House, Court Square, on THURSDAY EVENING, 30th January 4th, 1838, at 6 o'clock.

The choice of officers, in addition to other business, will come before said meeting. J. GORHAM ROGERS, Sec'y.

MR. EMERSON'S Fourth Lecture on Human Culture will be delivered at the Masonic Temple THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

By the Rev. Mr. Himes, Mr. Daniel Wilkinson to Miss Hannah Doliver.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Caleb C. Houghton to Miss Adeline P. Cambridge.

At Cambridgeport, by the Rev. Mr. Paige, Mr. Samuel W. Dudley to Miss Lucy S. Pollard.

At Dorchester, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Henry Wode to Mary Elizabeth Clapp, both of D.

DIED. In this city, on Saturday morning, of Consumption, Mr. Wm Reynolds, 47.

23d inst, Mr. Jacob Farrar, 55.

IMPORTATIONS. In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Deane, Mr. Darwin E. Jewett to Miss Caroline M. Redding.

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BOSTON MORNING POST MARINE JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

ARRIVED.

Ship Leone, Lunt, New Orleans, 17. Spoke 22d inst, off Nantucket Shoal, brigantine, for Matanzas for Portland.

Sch Caroline, Lucas, Trinidad, 1st inst. Left ship, Triumph, Hammett, for London, 10 days; bark Madeline, 10 days; brig Adelaide, McClean, Boston, 7 or 8 days; sch Adeline, Farrington, do 10.

Sch Pace, Hallen, New York. Came up, sch Robt P. Waring.

BELOW, brig Ida, fm Baltimore.

CLEARED.

Ship Severn, (new, 572 tons, of New York) Pitkin Page, Mo. bile; brig Hector, White, St. Jago; Spenid, Levi H. Cousins, Martinique and market; Commerce, Towle, New Orleans; schs 1 condis, Francis Kelly, Jamaica; Exeter, Patterson, Portland; Glide, Wentworth, Saco.

[Topical Correspondence.]

HOLMES BOLE, Dec 16—Arch Ganges, Grafton, George's River for New York.

Also, brig Cadmus, Tucker, Zarz; Cuba, 2d inst, for Boston. Left on Am.

W. C. C. Snow's firm.

25th—No arrival. In port, at 10 PM. the above. Wind NNE and co'd.

Ship Indiana, Doane, from Apalachicola for New York, went ashore on Shrewsbury Inlet, on Sunday morning last—she did not appear to have sustained any damage at last accounts—but could not be handled on account of the surf.

Brig Arcus, at New York, from St. Kitts, spoke sch Good Hope, of and for Boston, on the 21st inst, lat 40 07, lon 73 30—had lost foremast head, and was supplied with cordage.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Valparaiso, Sept 15, Canada, and; Edwin, for Cadiz, for Cadiz, few days; Argos, for Riohio 15.

At Buenos Ayres, Oct 10, Cimbor, (Danish) Mang, Boston. Sailed fm Montevideo, Oct 17, Argus, Smith, Havana; 13th, Ceres, Scudder, Buenos Ayres; Volta, Higgins, do.

At Bonaville, Oct 21, Humphrey, Boyd, for Montevideo, 22d, Sailed fm Isle of May, Aug 22, Pioneer, Haskell, Buenos Ayres. At Amsterdam, Nov 8, Talent, Jenkins, for Mediterranean, wind bound.

Sailed fm Antwerp, Nov 9, Cynthia, Waters, New York. Old at Greenwich, Nov 1, Undine, Taylor, New York.

At Cowes, 5th, Canton, fm Buenos Ayres, for Amsterdam, 6th, At Cadiz, 5th, Schult, Franklin, Goodhue, Philadelphia, 10d. Old George, Ch

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR THE BOSTON MORNING POST, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1887.

ASHES, per 100 lb.	3.25 a 3.50	GRAIN, per bushel.	Barley, .75 a .80
Pearls, 3.75 a 5.00		Corn, northern, yellow,	.40 a .45
BEANS, per bushel,	1.00	do. do. yellow,	.38 a .40
White, 1.12 a 1.25		do. white,	.36 a .38
BARILLA, per 2240 lbs.	5.00	Oats, northern, .42 a .45	
Sisal, 35.00 a 40.00		do. southern, .42 a .45	
Tenerife, 45.00 a 48.00		Rye, northern, 1.25 a 1.30	
American ground,	40.00 a 45.00	do. southern, 1.25 a 1.30	
BEEF, per lb.	10.00 a 12.00	HONEY, per lb.	40.00 a 45.00
Yellow, .38 a .40		do. white, 22.00 a 25.00	
White, .38 a .40		do. yellow, 22.00 a 25.00	
CANDLES, per lb.	1.00 a 1.10	OUTS, 212.00 a 215.00	
Boston mould, .15 a .16		Manilla, .10 a .12	
dipped, .13 a .14		HIDES, per lb.	
Spain, .30 a .31		Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande	
CLOVER SEED, per lb.	1.00 a 1.10	Brazil, .14 a .15	
Northern, .15 a .16		Porto Rico, dry and salted	
Southern, .15 a .16		St. Louis, .11 a .12	
COAL, Cargo prices,		Slaughter, .13 a .15	
Anthracite, 8.00 a 8.50		Cow, per ps., .35 a .40	
N. Castle, 8.00 a 8.50		do. do., .35 a .40	
Silvery, 8.00 a 8.50		Buenos Ayres horse per piece	1.50 a 1.75
Orrel, 8.00 a 8.50		HAY, hard pressed, per ton	17.00 a 18.00
Cannel, 11.50 a 12.00		do. soft, per ton	15.00 a 16.00
Retailing prices according to quality.		HERDS, per bushel,	2.00 a 2.25
Anthracite, per 2000 lbs.	8.50 a 9.50	HOPE, per lb.	1.00 a 1.25
Newcastle per children,	11.00 a 11.50	1st sort, .60 a .65	
Nova Scotia, 9.00 a 9.50		2d " .40 a .45	
Orrel, 10.50 a 11.00		IRON, per 2240 lbs.	1.00 a 1.25
COCOA, per lb.	1.00 a 1.10	Russia, 100.00 a 102.00	
Island, .50 a .60		1st, .50 a .60	
Para, .50 a .60		Sweden, com. assorted	95.00 a 96.00
Ceylon, .80 a .90		do. extra sizes,	100.00 a 105.00
COFFEE, per lb.		English bar and bolt,	92.00 a 95.00
Porto Rico, .11 a .12		do. sheet, per lb.	7.25 a 7.50
St. Domingo, .11 a .12		Fig. S. and T., 7.25 a 7.50	
Havana, .90 a .09		No. 1 and 2, 45 a 50	
Brazil, .90 a .10		LEAD, per lb.	5.00 a 5.25
AM. com., .11 a .12		Piz and Bar, .50 a .55	
Russia, short price,	.04 a .05	SLABBER, per lb. 6 mo.	1.00 a 1.25
CORKS, per piece,		Philadelph., .24 a .25	
Prime, .25 a .26		Baltimore, .24 a .25	
Common, .20 a .22		LIME, cash, .90 a 1.00	
CORN MEAL, per bbl.	5.25 a 5.50	LUMBER, per M.	
COTTON, per lb.		Boards and Planks, cash,	No. 1, .00 a .01
Geo. Upd., .12 a .13		No. 2, 25.00 a 26.00	
New Orleans, .12 a .13		No. 3, 15.00 a 16.00	
Alabama, .10 a .11		No. 4, 9.50 a 10.00	
8. Island, .10 a .11		Sisal, for shipping,	9.00 a 10.50
COOPER, per lb.		Shingles, 1.25 a 1.30	
Smoking, .17 a .18		Clap boards, 13.00 a 27.00	
Pigs, .17 a .18		do. do. 30.00 a 50.00	
Bulls, .17 a .18		LIQUORS, per gal.	
Old, .17 a .18		Brandy, Fr., 1.40 a 1.45	
PUCK, per bolt,		American, .45 a .55	
16.50 a 17.00		Gin, common to prime,	.80 a 1.08
17.00 a 17.50		Rum, St. Croix, .35 a .40	
17.50 a 18.00		W. Island, St., .35 a .40	
18.00 a 18.50		Jamaica, 1.34 a 1.40	
18.50 a 19.00		N. England, .39 a .41	
19.00 a 19.50		Whiskey, .35 a .45	
19.50 a 20.00		Wine, .30 a .40	
20.00 a 20.50		Port, .30 a .40	
20.50 a 21.00		Sherry, .30 a .40	
21.00 a 21.50		Port, .30 a .40	
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MASS. STATE PRISON.

The public are hereby informed that orders for hammered Granite, and for work in iron and steel, continue to be received at this institution. Orders for Penitentiary Blades, to be inserted in old handles, may be left in the Ward's box, at Briggs' Reading Room, Wilson's Lane, City of Boston, and will be delivered by Mr. Briggs when finished.

All orders for Stone or other work, will receive immediate attention, and be executed in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

Massachusetts State Prison, } 21-22 West 4th St. }
Charlestown, June 1, 1887. }

GOLDEN STOCK AND THE TRIPLE SIGN.

STEPHEN SIBLEY, No 79 Washington street.

AS constantly on hand

NECK STOCKS.

Satin, Bombazine, embossed Satin, Silk, &c. of every style.

Plush lined Kid—Lambolin lined do, with fur wrists—red lined do. dark Kid—Dress Gloves, fancy colors, buff and white, woolen, silk, cotton and linen.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Hucksling, 218, Shaker Plannel, Lambwool, Cotton Plannel, in superior style, &c. &c. at his Furnishing Store, 30, Washington st. wholesale and retail.

SUSPENDERS.

India Rubber, Silk, Cotton Net, Worsted, &c.

Also—Collars—Shirts—Hdkfs. ready hemmed—Cravats—Craws—Night Caps—Suspenders—Fronts—Riding Belts—Money Belts—Pocket Books—Wallets—Card Cases—Pencils—Pens and Pencils combined—Colognes—Umbrellas—Hosiery—Brushes—Razor Straps, &c.

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AS a full and fresh assortment of Goods, which he is now opening for sale, viz:—

Stocks of every variety, some of superior quality—Suspenders—Gloves—Hosiery—Neck and Pocket Hdkfs—Drawers, and Waitecoats—ready made Linen, Cottons, Bosoms, Shirts done up in superior style, &c. &c. at his Furnishing Store, 30, Washington st. wholesale and retail.

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL FURNISHING STORE.

GOVERNMENT STREET, opposite the Washington Bank, has constantly on hand a first rate assortment of Neck Stocks of all kinds; also ready made Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, and every article in the furnishing line. Also, Bombazines, Satins, Bristles, Buckles, Stock Frames, &c. &c. a good assortment of Umbrellas, also Umbrellas made and repaired at short notice. Any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as at any other store in the city, for cash or approved credit, at wholesale and retail.

CHARLES C. LITTLE & JAMES BROWN, LAW BOOKSELLERS, No 112 Washington street, pub. lishers of

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Ornamental and plain professional and visiting Cards, and all descriptions of Stamps and Seals neatly and promptly executed, on favorable terms.

DUNDEE GOODS.—35 Bales Dundee Goods consisting of 40 and 42 in Hessians—Fine Bowls—Brown and Bleached Sheet—Common and Super Ombalugs—Bleached Duck and Crash. Just received per Chatham, and for sale by GEORGE BOND & SONS 1m d12

CARD.—MR. L. DE MARCOTTE, from Italy, offers himself to the public as teacher of ITALIAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH, in schools or private classes.

Mr. Marcotte is permitted to refer to Lord Edward Everett, among his former employers, and to Hon. Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard University.

Inquire at the Bookstore of Jas Munroe & Co., Boston, or at the residence of Mr. Dilcock, Dana House, Cambridge.

aug 31

CONSUMPTION

Is a wasting or decay of the whole body, from Ulcers, or Concretion of the Lungs, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast, a disease in which food cannot contribute to the support of the body.

THE ONLY SURE RESOURCE IS TO ASSIST NATURE, for that purpose, DR. GORDAK, has invented two unrivalled VEGETABLE MEDICINES,

Jelly of Pomegranate AND ICELAND JELLY.

The Jelly of Pomegranate will promote expectorations of the matter which collects in the cavity of the breast, without irritating those delicate organs, and the Iceland Jelly will nourish the body, which food denies to patients laboring under the above disease.

The fact has been proved in the City of Boston and vicinity. There are a great many who were in the above condition, and have given a fair trial of the above named Medicines, they enjoy now comfortable health. About twenty who have been given over by eminent Physicians, have revived and are now doing well.

Directions, Causes, Symptoms and Regimen, you will receive with the Medicines.

DR. GORDAK, also, gives great satisfaction in obstinate

COLDS & COUGHS, IN HEMORRHOIDS, or BLIND & BLEEDING PILES!!

Also in IMPURITIES of the BLOOD HUMORS of every DESCRIPTION!!

FOR SALE AT MY OFFICE, NO. 59, UNION STREET, North-west of Hanover st., Nearly opposite the first Baptist Church, BOSTON.

Also, at my residence, corner of RICHMOND and SALEM STREET.

Open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening, every day.

Certificates can be seen at the Office.

Be cautious about purchasing Medicine of my invention and preparation, from Pedlars, especially those from New Ipswich, all the medicine they carry bearing my name is counterfeit!!

IMPROVEMENT ON DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. T. PRESCOTT continues to perform all the necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation.

Dr. P. having obtained the latest and highly improved method of inserting the mineral or incorruptible Teeth on gold plate, has recently introduced in Paris, feels assured that he can not fail to give a general and acknowledged satisfaction to all who may favor him with their calls.

Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please call and see specimens at office, corner of Hanover and Portland street.

N. B. Dentists supplied with Mineral Incorruptible Teeth, European